



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

—Dr. Roland Duer Irving, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at the University of Wisconsin, died at Madison on the 30th of May last. Professor Irving was in comparatively good health on the preceding Saturday, having taken a boat ride with his family on one of the lakes surrounding Madison. On Sunday morning about eight o'clock he was stricken with paralysis. During the day he was conscious, but could not be made to realize his serious condition. On Monday he was only half conscious, and from that time gradually passed into a deep stupor, which faded into death on Wednesday morning. Dr. Irving was the chief in charge of the Lake Superior Division of the United States Geological Survey. His most important work was the establishment of a great break in the geological continuity between the Laurentian and the Huronian systems, and (together with President Chamberlin) the erection of a new system, the Keweenawan, between the Huronian and the Cambrian. At the time of his death he was engaged with Professor C. R. Van Hise in the preparation of a monograph on the iron-bearing rocks of the Penokee-Gogebic region. Professor Irving was a native of Staten Island, New York, and was a nephew of Washington Irving. He leaves a wife and three children.

—Henry Carvill Lewis, Professor of Geology at Haverford College and of Mineralogy at the Academy of Natural Sciences, died Saturday at Manchester, England, of typhoid fever. He was in England with his wife and child and intended remaining abroad four or five years. Most of this time was to be spent in Norway studying the geology of that country. He was also to read a paper before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Prof. Lewis was son of J. Mortimer Lewis and was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1853. He graduated at the University of Penna., in 1873, and in 1879 served in the State Geological Survey. He was elected Professor of Mineralogy by the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1883 and to the Chair of Geology in Haverford College in 1883. He went to Europe in 1885 and engaged in studying microscopic petrology in the University of Heidelberg. He had charge of the mineralogical department of the *AMERICAN NATURALIST* for a time. Professor Lewis was an enthusiastic student, and a man of most amiable character. His loss is a serious one to the scientific interest of his native city.

—The Boston Biological Laboratory was incorporated in 1888, and is under immediate charge of Director C. O. Whitman, Ph.D., and Instructor B. H. Van Vleck, S.B. It is at Wood's Holl, Massachusetts. A convenient site has been secured close to the shore and to the laboratories of the United States Fish Commission. The Laboratory building consists of two stories: the lower story for the use of students receiving instruction, the upper story exclusively for investigators. The Laboratory has boats, dredges, and other collecting apparatus; it is also supplied with running sea-water, with alcohol, and other reagents, glass-ware, microtomes, aquaria, etc.; a limited number of microscopes for students' use and a small reference library. The Laboratory for Students was opened on Tuesday, July 17th, at 9 A.M., for a systematic course of six weeks in zoology. By permission of the Director students may continue their work until September 20th, without additional payment. Microscopes, glass-ware, etc., are supplied without extra charge except for breakage. The fee for this course is twenty-five dollars (\$25), payable in advance. The Laboratory for Investigators is equipped as fully as the means permit. Microscopes are provided, but it is believed that investigators will find most of their indispensable wants satisfied. The fee for an investigator's table is fifty dollars (\$50) for the present season. Owing to the late day on which the announcements were sent out there are but about half a dozen students present this year in either department.